## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

neant Washington, Marshall, Hamilton, Pickering

more discretion. It goes on:

lecture on history :

which finds its highest gratification in bringing down to the level of the common depravity those great names which stand for the encouragement of haman effort in the cause of truth and mercy. The reputations of the benefactors of mankind should be supported by imputations of virtues, which they justice. For the present, we will simply vindicate the triumvirate of our accusers will be rather cautions of abusing-chiefly Jefferson himself And in the first place, respecting

tion of his works prepared for the press by his own

"It wol. Iv. he says:

"It is not to be understood that I am with Jenus in all his degriese. Fam a materialist, he takes the side of spiritualism, he practices the efficacy of repentance toward the forgiveness of two, Irrequire a counterpoise of good works," &c. "Among the sayings and discourses imputed to him by his biographers, I had many passages of fine imagination, correct increasing, and of the most lovely benevolence; and others, again, of so much ignorance, to much absendirs, so made hadroth, chariting aims, and importure," &c.

But these qualities, Mr. Jefferson condescending great Coryphous." Of the actrines that were anquestionably taught by Jesus he says further

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1850.

Presper M. Wetmore.

MORE's personal and political career. He is of the

In a letter dated Monticello, August 4, 1825.— the men of talents. We have against us Executive power and the Juniciany. ery near the close of his life-and addressed to Philadelphia, we find Mr. Jefferson attempting to rescue the character of the Saviour "from the

VOL. IX. NO. 257

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

Setions of his pseudo-followers :

osition in his department, (he was Secretary o State.) which answered both these ends. tacked with equal virulence, and it was contended that he was totally destitute of merit, either as suddier or as a statesman. The calumnies with Ignorant of American history!" We have were subject to detraction. Indeed, the abuse of some rods in pickle that will teach the Ledger the Gazette was only such a shameless exaggera tion of Jefferson's letter to Mazzei and his other confidential correspondence as might be looked for from anonymous hostility. Mr. Jefferson illustrates the whole subject in a paragraph under the date May 23, 1793. (Jefferson's Works, vol. iv. p. 485. Referring to a conversation with the President, he

The writer of this a friend of Washington! Poor reneau, despite his 'saving the Constitution, which he poured into the camps of the enemy with Burr, or the clear and trumpet-toned rhetoric of he answered that recalling the attacks of which he was made the instrument, upon the Father of his Country, he felt that he had no rights they had all which Mr. Jefferson's 'editorials' are all marked by the hand of Frenesu, and they comprise nearly everything that was atrociously abusive -- the very we propose to do it by the citation of witnesses whom sentences, probably, to which the Great Chief thus indignantly called the attention of the lago of his a liministration. It was the custom of the Secretary of State to sit with locked doors with his translating clerk, who transcribed as fast as his master wrote, that only the hand of the nominal editor ple materials before us. we are content to quote might be seen in the printing office. Freneau said to Dr. John W. Francis, of this city, repeatedly, that he acted in all this business as the agent and by the dictation of Mr. Jefferson. Of course, unbis instructions, by his relative. Thomas Jefferson der such circumstances, Mr. Jefferson could say of Freneau, I will not do it

An Italian named Mazzei came to this country and resided near Mr. Jefferson in Virginia. An intimacy sprung up between them, which continued intil Mazzel's return to Tuscany, about the year 1791. On the 24th of April, 1796, Mr. Jefferson wrote to him a letter in which he used the following language. The letter is in his works, but we copy it as originally published in the Paris Monsteur of the 25th January, 1798, from Hon. Wm. Sulivan's "Public Men of the Revolution," p. 172.

"Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberry, and that Republican Government, which carried us through the dampers of the war, an Anglo-Monarchic-Aristocrafte party has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the relations, as they have already given us the form, of the Bristone, as they have already given us the form, of the Bristone Government. Nevertheless, the principal body of our officeus remain faithful to respections principles, and also

Washington's attacks upon the democratic so eties' were met by Jefferson with an elaborate neer. He speaks of the subject on one occasio

as follows:

The demunciation of the Democratic Societies," says be, its one of the extraordinary acts of boldonss of which we have seen so many from the factices of Memocratic Democratic Description of assisting one part of the society against another; of deciaring a civil war the imment before the insecting of that body which has the sole right of declaring war; of being so pathen of the kicks and society of adding a million to the public debt and derding us with recommendations to pay if if we can, Ac. Ac. But the part of the speech which was to be taken as a justification of the speech which was to be taken as a justification of the strangent, commended to the speech which was to be taken as a justification of the strangent, acting from Engy's Fables and Toan Thumb, be jumps all at once into his cryo, minus multiplied into minus makes plus. Just so the fifteen thousand men enter after the fables into the speech."

Thomas Paine, during these proceedings, was in Surope, but HIS cumity to Washington was never sguised. In a printed letter to him, sent to this ountry under date of July 30, 1796, he says, (p. 83) "As to you, sir, treacherous in prinate friendship, and a proceed in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you have abandoned good principles or tohether you ser had any."

The entire composition was in the same vein. But within a fortnight after Mr. Jefferson had taken

Worthy a Pythias, this proof of friendship for

For years before this Washington and Jefferson had thoroughly apprehended each other's character and disposition. As must have been remarked by very student of this part of our history, their corespondence was brought to a close with their official decourse. After the inauguration of Mr Adams hey never saw each other, though living not far spart, in the same State, and never wrote to each ! ther, though so long associated in public affairs, nd both so foud of epistolary composition

If any explanation of this, more than we have already given, is needed, it may be found in the following statement of circumstances, which constitute one of the most interesting chapters of the

Totals hear was a member of his with great kindness. He was a member of his family at the time of his death. The facts connecting him with extraordinary duplicities and unfaithfulness, the relation of which is pertinent to the present issue, we have from Bushrod Washington, is communications to Rev. Dr. Dwight, from Dr. Stuart of Virginia, and Timothy Pickering, and Mr. Dobson, an eminent printer and publisher, free ton's private secretary, and was treated by him Mr. Dobson, an eminent printer and publisher, frequently employed by Washington, in Philadelphia, where his son, the custodian of his MSS, is now

as a profound observer with regard to Politics

The annual Report of the Commissioners of Em on of the judicial and legislative action upon the exist in various state unring at large imposed upon alien emigrants arriving at his port, was resisted by the merchants who paid mader protest, and carried the case to the Supreme contagious and infectious cases, and placed under the apparate charge of a Physician in Chief, and and four medical assistants, leaving the Commission on the subject. The money paid under protest was kept in the State Treasury to await the decision of the Court, a circumstance which very much embarrassed the affairs of the which very much embarrassed the affairs of the which very much embarrassed the affairs of the affairs of the affairs of the affairs of the which very much embarrassed the affairs of the which very much embarrassed the affairs of the affairs of the affairs of the affairs of the which very much embarrassed the affairs of the affairs of the which very much embarrassed the affairs of the wised the laws in regard to emigrants, as to obviate the constitutional objections, and, at the same
time, retain such revenue as to provide the means
of preventing emigrants, in case of sickness or
for preventing emigrants, as to obsolve the constitution from becoming a charge upon the

The emigration of 1849 from Europe to this port us fully realized the expectations expressed by

Born there. Total

Remaining in Marine Hospital on 1st Jan 1840 6.827

Admitted in 1849 5.554

Remaining on Bedlow's Island on 1st Jan 1840 105

Remaining on Bedlow's Island on 1st Jan 1840 105

Removably refleved. 5.54

Refleved by various Countries of the State, the oxpenses of whom were relaboured by the Committee of the State, the oxpenses of whom were relaboured by the Committee of the State, the oxpenses of whom were relaboured by the Committee of the State, the oxpenses of whom were relaboured by the Committee of the State, the oxpenses of whom were relaboured by the Committee of the State, the oxpenses of whom were relaboured by the Committee of the State, the oxpenses of whom were relaboured by the Committee of the State, the oxpenses of whom were relaboured by the Committee of the State, the oxpenses of whom were relaboured by the Committee of the State, the oxpenses of whom were relaboured by the Committee of the State, the oxpenses of the Oxford State of the O

mission forwarded to inland piaces, at the expense of the

Runniers.

Persons who died in the City whose funerases were paid whole or in part by the Commis-

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Total receipt For the purchase of Real Estate at
Ward's leiand \$43,513 43
Erection of buildings, &c. 33,226 96
For reimbursements to Counties, &c. 44,544 75
Support of Emigrant Refuge and office expenses. For Transfers to the Marine Fund. 30,000 00
For Expenses of Marine Hospital,
witherquent to April 1, 1646 77,787 54
Total expenses

Balance of Fund in Mechanics' Bank, Jamary \$22,084 00 latter adjective is conserved, we do not choose for ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE MARINE FUND.

> Total... Amount of Hospital money to April 11, 1829

The Marine Hospital at Quarantine, which for only received patients of all classes, is now spe-

By the laws establishing the Marine Hospital l pessengers, whether citizens or aliens, arriving

satisfied with the general operation of

The mode of supplying the Hespital by contract with meat, bread, milk, fuel, and whatever else it could be beneficially applied to has been continued as heretofore. In addition to the office of Sieward, as heretofore, the Commissioners thought it expedient that a resident Superintendent should be vested with the general inspection and control of the whole establishment. the whole establishment.

salutary results.

The Commissioners have purchased four acre-

The Commissioners have purchased four acres of land in Castleton, Staten Island, as a burial ground for the Marine Hospital, in which all burials have taken place since the 15th of August last.

The Commissioners call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of a quarantine on land and recommend that the chief medical officer of the Marine Hospital should be intrusted with such powers as are necessary, and be made responsible for the maintenance of the Quarantine on shore, and the regulation of intercourse with the sick and other invastes of the Institution.

THE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND THE REFUGE

THE EMIGRANT REFUGE AND THE REFUGE

HOSPITAL AT WARD'S ISLAND.

The experience of almost three years, has fully justified the propriety of the selection of Ward's Island for the location of our establishments for the reception of destitute emigrants, coming under the operation of the Passenger Laws.

At the beginning of the year 1849, the establishment there consisted of the following buildings. The large old stone building, loriginally build for a factory, five stories high, one hundred and seventy feet by forty, as fitted up and enlarged for the purposes of the Commission in 1847. A wooden building, two stories, 214 feet by 23, parallel to and connected with the former. Several snaller houses and out-buildings, as stable and barn, bouse for duperituded, &c. The new Nursery building and the Hospital building, the former contains accommodations for shout 209 patients. Greater facilities being required, and the funds of the Commissioners at the time being inadequate to the creation of permanent buildings, the board during the pass Spring and Summer, erected twalve temporary buildings of wood, each of a single story, 125 feet long by 90 feet wide, and 13 feet high in the ceiling, and they have been possible for \$1,500,000 of embeddings will accommodate fifty patients, and they are partitioned off into two, and some into three separate apartments, thus admitting of about there separate apartments, thus admitting of about the respectate apartments, thus admitting of about the separate a buildings of wood each of a single story, 125 feet long by 90 feet wide, and 12 feet high in the ceiting, filled in with brick, lathed and plastered. Each of these buildings will accommodate fifty patients, and they are partitioned off into two, and some into three separate apartments, thus admitting of abundant classification of patients.

Deeming more land essential the Commissioners have purchased 25 acres. 2 roods, 6 perches, with some releases of water-rights, to cost, on the whole, \$23,818 \$2. Of this sum, \$43,818 \$3 has been paid for part of the land, the rest being conveyed and the payment of the consideration money to be made during the present year.

An arrangement has been made with the Croton Aquedact Department for a supply of water for boths, washing, &c. at the expense of the Commissioners. This work was commenced in Decem
\*Exchairs of ill acres, I rood, if perches, beid on a lease, did or pot, the official cash belance allowed to redid or pot, the official cash belance allowed to redid or pot, the official cash belance allowed to redid or pot, the official cash belance allowed to re-

best \$10,000, a portion of which has been paid. The largely increased Hospital service soon d manded the exclusive attention of a Physician-in Clust devoted solely to that duty. The former office

casily as he did twenty four years ago.

MONDAY AFTERMOON, Peb. 4.
GRAND LANCENY. George Burke entered the

THE NEW WORLD .- This new steamer made a

ROSBING & HEN ROOST .- James McKnight was agogue's Pergress, but time would fail me to night

Saven Officer Phillips of the Third Ward, nan pamed James Conley, who had fallen in while int

FIRE -A fire of small extent occurred at 74

CHURCH ROBERS.—Anthony Gardner was ar-exed by officer Golden of the Sixth Ward, for stealing \$7 rom St. Andrew's Church. Eight cartmen in the Tweifth Ward have accessed for not having license or number on the

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.-The following to e weekly report of deaths in the City and County

many thousands to his country in the way of contracts, &c.—if profligate and unprincipled, those who selected him, well knowing his character, richly deserve the public reprobation.

remanire birth. There were 48 of the whole over 50

CUSTOM HOUSE REMOVALS IN VIRGINIA.—The Norfalk Herald of Friday says: "We learn that the Collector received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, per yesterday's mail, to discharge from their respective offices the Weigher and Guager, the Sait Measurer and the Assistant Sait Measurer—all Whigs. In addition, the revenue boat is to be laid up and the hands discharged.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—By passengers who reached this city yeaterday in the Alton packet, we learn that the river both above and below Quincy was still closed by ice on Saturday last. [St. Louis Rep. 18th att. Figs. At Chawyordsyllatter.]

Fire at Chawyordsville, Isb.—Samuel Bin ford's house, d. Mollyneaux's dry goods store and A. Say-ier's shoe store were burned up Jan. 16; insurance \$6,760

## GENERAL NOTICES.

Dr. Shew and Dr. S. Regers, practitioners of Publishers, Clinton Hall, 31 Nassuret nets the Park

ments. Chiefs of Bureaux, and Auditors, by the same statutes that prescribe their duties, and is not the acceptance of office, a solemn pledge by the incumbent, on the bonor of a gentleman, that he will not only draw his salary quarterly, but will do the work for which it is a recompense!

The Naval Department winked at Weynork's neglect of duty; it supplied him with money when he desired it, without knowing whether it was wanted for the public revenue or not—the whole security he gave being \$30,000, and whether that is good or utterly worthless remains to be proved Weynork, with the odor of 1828 still rank about him, was allowed to do just as he pleased. If the ravanue which our industrious citizens provide, when they purchase the dutiable goods imported at our own wharves, is to be husbanded for the public benefit, if corruption and culpable oscitizens and

THE NEW YORK DAILT TRIBUNE IS FUBLISHED gyant Morning (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

At The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, opposite the City Hall,

Of course by the 'slanderers' here spoken of are

more discretion. It goes on

And like Paine, he was unscrapulous and licentious in
the presons morals! We had supposed that no one who
would be connived at for mything above an idiot, would
be connived at for mything above an idiot, would
prefers, at this late day, belief in a pittiful slander devised
by unscrupulous and licentious partisan warfare against
be administration of Jefferson. But as the Scottish prevert says that all the fools are not defined, so knaves are
constituted belied enough in their wickedness, to rush upon
a calumny without considering that it canoots been as fools.

And to end our quotations from this precious

held venerable and sacred. It is only when un Thomas Paine. But when, in his old age, he was sound and flagitious doctrines are attempted to be advised to ask for a pension from the Government, to raise the coffin lids from moral and intellectual putrescence. To what was wise and honorable in been forfeited by his lending himself thus to Mr. the opinions and character of Mr. Jefferson we shall Jefferson! A file of the Gazette is extant, in always be found more than willing to do the fullest what we have already said, in this connexion, and

Upon this point, from the various and very amonly his own explicit declarations, from the collechand, in his last years, and published according to Resident, at Charlottesville, in 1829. On page the intimation of Washington that he should dismiss

ly suggests, are to be attributed not so much to Jeans as to " the stepidity of some, and the reguery of others of his disciples!" and of this " band of dayes and impostors," he decribes Paul as "the

his oath as President, he wrote to his friend and coaborer. (to whom Mr. Monroe had given refuge in his house in Paris, while refusing, according to died in neglected poverty. He had done the country some service by those pungent songs Sparks, on account of his disgusting habits, to admit nim into his family or at his table), inviting him to as much effect as attended the grape of Arnold or take passage to the United States in a national

hip | Jefferson says to Paine, (Works, iii, 457), "I am in hopes you will find us returned to senfiments worthy of bester times. In these, it will be your allows stending to have labored, and write as much effect as any min tiving. That you may long live to continue your variety fabors, and to reap their retward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer."

secret history of American politics.

Tobias Lear was, for several years, Washing-

view between Washington and Jefferson, referred to in an extract we have made from Jefferson's

lestitution, from becoming a charge upon the

has fully realized the expectations expressed by
the Commissioners in their last Report, being onesixth greater than the aggregate of 1848.

The emigration from Ireland still continues to
increase, to exceed largely that from any other
country, and to bear nearly the same proportion to
the whole, being last year 2,207, more than half,
having been in the year preceding 3,173 more.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the emicration from England and Germany will be somewhat lessened during the present year.

what lessened during the present year.

The personal condition and health of the passen gers in 1849 was as in 1848 far better than during 1847, and the proportion of destirution in the whole mass cutitied to claim relief is decidedly diminishing.

mass cutitled to claim relief is decidedly diminishing.

The beneficial operation of the recent legislation in America and Europe for the protection of the health and comfort of passengers on ship board is constantly felt, notwithstanding that occasionally the requirements of these laws are evaded to some extent, and thus their important objects though not entirely frustrated are less perfectly obtained.

The Statistics of Entgranon in this Port, and of the relief or assistance afforded to destinue alters ander the operation of this Commission, present the following reveals.

Total number of Passengers who landed at the Port of New York in 1849.

Of these there were Chieves.

All these Passengers, freignd, 112, 59 (German) of the Control of the C

sceks ago, that he was a heary defaulter—that is, had embezzled, withheld, or applied to his own pri-vate uses \$181,500 of the National Revenue in trusted to his charge, and which he had sworn to

Here, let me ask, why no MENSER OF CONGRESS moves for an inquiry into the conduct of that Secretary and Auditor, whatever their names or connexions, who, themselves being sworn and bound by every tie of honor and law, to perform their arduous duties promptly and faithfully, allowed WETMORE to withhold his full quarterly accours during five whole quarters, while it was their duty to have examined and checked them at each quarter's end? Are not large incomes paid to Heads of Departments. Chiefs of Bureaux, and Auditors, by the same statutes that prescribe their duties, and is not

PAGE, ROPES, and all kinds of paper man rows materials, bought and said on Marris on AUG AUDIT & DERRICKSON, 150 and 160 South